

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

<b>Appellant:</b>	Bazot et al.	<b>Conf. No.:</b>	8489
<b>Serial No.:</b>	10/677,467	<b>Art Unit:</b>	2444
<b>Filed:</b>	10/02/2003	<b>Examiner:</b>	Christensen, Scott B.
<b>Title:</b>	METHOD OF ACCESSING INTERNET RESOURCES THROUGH A PROXY WITH IMPROVED SECURITY	<b>Docket No.:</b>	FR920020066US1 (IBM-0079)

Mail Stop Reply Brief – Patents  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**REPLY BRIEF OF APPELLANTS**

**ARGUMENT**

1. REJECTION OF CLAIMS 1 and 4 UNDER 35 USC 102(e)

In response to Appellant's arguments regarding the rejection of claims 1 and 4 under 35 USC 102(e), the Examiner's Answer dated June 11, 2010 stated, *inter alia*, "...as no arguments, specific or general, have been directed towards 'said proxy receiving said response over the Internet network and detecting at least one cookie in the response' this language should be considered to be disclosed by Brown." Examiner's Answer pp. 5-6.

Appellant submits that a specific argument regarding “detecting at least one cookie in the response and storing the at least one cookie and an Internet address of the content server associated with the at least one cookie in a user context database” was presented in the Appeal Brief at pp. 4-5. Accordingly, Examiner’s assertion should be rejected.

In response to Appellant’s arguments regarding the rejection of claims 1 and 4 under 35 USC 102(e), the Examiner’s Answer dated June 11, 2010 states that “Brown: Column 6, lines 31-33” teaches “stores in a database a cookie and an identification of the content web page.” Examiner’s Answer p. 6. Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, “said proxy receiving said response over the Internet network and detecting at least one cookie in the response and storing the at least one cookie and an Internet address of the content server associated with the at least one cookie in a user context database.” The section in Brown cited by Examiner states “the set-cookie directives from the HTTP header are removed and stored in a cookie database that is accessible to proxy machine.” It remains unclear in what manner this section teaches “detecting at least one cookie in the response” and that the “storing” includes “an Internet address of the content server associated with the at least one cookie.”

The Examiner appears to attempt to find support for “storing ... an Internet address of the content server associated with the at least one cookie” by stating “Brown discloses the use of URLs to access web pages.” Examiner’s Answer p. 6. However, this interpretation of “Brown: Column 5, lines 5-10” is not specifically what Brown states. This section of Brown merely states, *inter alia*, “if the URL

request was for: GET

<https://proxy.austin.ibm.com/sroute?source=www.us.buy.com/accountaccess>,

‘source’ identifies the data for the URL of the desired web page...” Regardless of whether or not Examiner’s interpretation is accurate, the cited section of Brown clearly does not teach “storing ... an Internet address of the content server associated with the at least one cookie.”

Appellant submits that for the reasons stated above, the cited reference Brown fails to establish a prima facie showing of anticipation under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). Accordingly, Appellant respectfully requests that the Office’s rejection be reversed.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, Appellant submits that claims 1 and 4 are allowable because the claimed invention is not unpatentable over Brown.

Respectfully submitted,

/David E. Rook/

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David E. Rook  
Reg. No.: 40,790

Hoffman Warnick LLC  
75 State Street, 14th Floor  
Albany, New York 12207  
(518) 449-0044  
(518) 449-0047 (fax)